

SALEM, Sept. 27.

Further accounts by capt. Williams, from Leghorn.

He informs us, that the extension of Buonaparte's authority in Italy, which threatens to fight up a new war upon the continent of Europe, appeared to be very mortifying to the people of that country.

Naples continued to be overawed by the French, though they had not yet attempted to enter that kingdom; but it was said that continual contributions were the price of their forbearance, and that they threatened to invade it, the moment a British or Russian soldier set foot upon its shores.

The British expedition under Gen. Craig had arrived at Malta, where they seemed to be waiting to act according to the course of events. The Russians had also 30 or 40,000 men in the Seven Isles, and a number of ships of war in the Bay of Naples.

The naval force of the British in the Mediterranean, since Lord Nelson left it to follow the track of the Toulon squadron, was very inconsiderable, the ship of the line that was lying at Naples, is said to be the only one remaining in that sea.

The impression made by the American arms upon Tripoli seems not to have had its proper effect upon the Bey of Tunis, who is represented to be a resolute, determined fellow. It will be recollected that our squadron while blockading Tripoli, took a Tunisian corsair with her two Neapolitan prizes, attempting to violate the blockade.

A few days before capt. Williams left Leghorn, a letter was received there from an officer on board the Essex frigate, written to his friend, an American gentleman, at Leghorn, and dated at Messina about the middle of July, stating that that frigate and a brig had just returned from Tunis, where they had been, by order of the Commodore, to demand of the Bey an unequivocal determination with respect to the relations of peace and friendship with the United States; and that his answer confirmed by the oath by his beard, was, that if the United States did not restore his corsair and her prizes in sixty days, he would make war upon them.

The commerce of Venice, under the Austrian flag, has greatly revived, and recovered something of its ancient importance. That of Russia with the Mediterranean through the Black Sea, is also very great, and vast quantities of wheat are transported into Italy through that channel.

The condemnation of our vessels at Gibraltar, which were taken coming out of Cadiz, capt. Williams says, was much reprobated even by the British at that place. The vessels taken, had entered when there was no blockade & were arrested in coming out. The case of one, as stated, was peculiarly hard; she was in the first place taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Cadiz where the cargo was condemned as British property, and the freight paid the master in wine and salt; with these proceeds she was coming out of Cadiz, when she was taken by the British, sent into Gibraltar, and there condemned, vessel and cargo.

The conduct of the Spanish gun-boats in the port of Gibraltar, towards Americans, continued to be extremely insulting and injurious. They boarded and plundered our vessels, and on the least opposition, threaten the people with death. The master of the Java, of this port, was threatened with a drawn cutlass at his throat. In short, from the many instances of this kind which are related, it seems as if they considered the expected war between Spain and America as already begun.

Indeed from the aggression of the French and English, the unequalled accounts with Spain on the score of their old depredations, and the recent renewal of the same scenes, and the disputes with the Bey of Tunis, our commerce seems to be in a hazardous state and to demand all the skill of our government to extricate it from the difficulties in which it is involved.

The last post from Naples before captain W. left Leghorn, brought the distressing tidings of a terrible earthquake which had destroyed a whole town in the neighbourhood

of that city, and by which two thousand persons were supposed to have perished; and that the signs of further shocks continued, so that the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed in Naples, and the inhabitants had crowded on board the shipping, from an apprehension that the city would be involved in the destruction; and the vessels, from the same apprehension, had thought it prudent to haul off from the mole, and drop down into the bay, to be more safe from its effects.

BOSTON, October 1.

It is established, by intelligence from several sources, that nearly the whole naval force of France, Spain and Holland, is ready for sea; that every ship is crowded with troops; that a great number of inferior vessels, prepared for the conveyance of soldiers to a short distance, are lying at the French ports of the channel opposite England, in a condition to depart at short notice; and that the shores are thronged with troops marched thither for embarkation. These mature preparations must certainly strengthen the expectations that the attempt to invade England or Ireland will be speedily made.

NORFOLK, October 8.

It is certain that our Government is determined to add six 74's to our infant navy; the building of one of them, we are confidently informed, is immediately to take place at the Navy-Yard, Gosport.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1805.

Pennsylvania Election.—It appears that the Constitutionalists in Pennsylvania are carrying every thing before them. At the ward elections in Philadelphia for the choice of Inspectors, the ticket which was "Governor McKean and the Constitution," succeeded in Eleven Wards out of Fourteen. In Germantown they also carried their Inspectors 97 to 7; and in Frankford 46 to 10. In Delaware and Chester Counties the friends of Snyder and the people are said to have suffered a great defeat. The following letter will perhaps furnish some data on which an opinion may be formed as to the final result of the election.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated September 29, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Though we can, as yet, give you only a partial and unsatisfactory account of the election of yesterday, I have nevertheless the pleasure of informing you, that, from what we already know, our most sanguine expectations are amply realised. There are in this county, eleven districts. In the borough district the votes are thus, viz:—

Borough of Lancaster, 404 McKean 186 Snyder.
Lancaster township, 132 0
Hempfield township, 164 91
Manor, {number of votes } say 3 to 1
{not ascertained, }
Conestoga, no return.
Manheim township, 41

The Constitutionalists have carried their Inspectors throughout the townships of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware. We understand that they have also carried two thirds in Chester county.—Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Auldjo, American Consul at Coves, to James Simons, Collector of the Customs, Charleston, dated 27th July, 1805. "I have had the enclosed form drawn out which will serve for a form of certificate which all ships ought to be provided with, whether intended for England or not, as accident may bring them here contrary to intention. Will you be so good as to apprise all shippers of goods, and masters of the necessity of this document, and enforce it, as the quarantine laws not only prevent communication, but impose a duty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ship."

PORT OF COWES.

By an Act of Parliament, passed the 12th of March, 1805, in the 24th year of the reign of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, called

THE QUARANTINE ACT,

All ships and vessels arriving in Great-Britain from foreign parts, whether such parts are infected with contagion or not, are required to bring certificates of the growth of the goods, sworn to by the shipper before a magistrate at the shipping port, whose signature is also to be attested by the British consul (or if none be resident there) then by two British merchants.

FORM.

I, A. B. of Baltimore, owner of the following goods, viz: 10 bales skins, 20 bales cotton, 10 tons hemp, (or whatever the goods are) shipped on board the ship United States, John Jones, master, now about to depart this port, and to sail for Cowes, to declare upon oath that none of the said goods, wares and merchandise are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Turkey, or any place in Africa within the straits of Gibraltar, or on the West Barbary, or Atlantic Ocean. So help me God.

Sworn the day of before C. D. Magistrate of Baltimore. I do certify, that the above written name of C. D. is the signature and handwriting of C. D. a magistrate of Baltimore. In testimony of the truth whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day of 180 K. L. British Consul or Vice-Consul.

If no consul or vice R. S. } Known British P. Q. } Merchants. In default of bringing such a certificate, or an affirmative one, certifying the goods are actually the growth of America, or the country whence this ship comes, performance of quarantine will be enforced, which will be attended with great expense, inconvenience and detention.

N. B. When merchandise is packed in hides, skins, matting, canvass, linen, or bags, the description of the package should be inserted in the certificate, and sworn to in the same manner as the goods. All ships provided with a certificate agreeable to the above form, may have communication at Coves, without being subject to any quarantine restrictions, whether they came in to import goods, to receive orders by distress, or contrary winds.

New-York, October 8.

Deaths in this city the last week, of the following diseases, viz.

Of bloody flux 1, casualty 1, consumption 19, convulsions 8, decay 1, decline 1, diarrhoea 1, dysentery 5, bilious fever 1, malignant fever 62, nervous fever 1, typhus fever 1, cholera 1, inflammation of the lungs 2, interperance 1, locked jaw 1, old age 2, palsy 1, sprue 3, teething 1, whooping cough 1, worms 3—Men 52, women 33, boys 16, girls 16—Total 117.

A letter is received in town from London, dated the 13th of August, stating, that in consequence of a remonstrance to the British government by Mr. Munroe, the American minister, that government had suspended, for three months, the late order for the detention of American vessels; for the purpose of making such arrangements as the necessity of the case may require.

October 9.

The friends of Britain & of France are now greatly and equally solicitous to learn the result of the immense preparations for invasion and defence that have been made.—Whatever be the consequence—whether the attempt be made or not—the passing moment is important and awful. If it be possible that any letter or document from France could corroborate the thousand times repeated assertion that the emperor Napoleon was determined to make an immediate descent on England, it would be confirmed by a letter dated Paris, August 5th, which appears in the last number of the Petit Censeur, and which the editor says is incontrovertibly true; where it is stated in the strongest terms that "the descent on England is irrevocably fixed for the end of this summer; that the plan, which is altogether new and almost infallible, is due to the powerful and extraordinary genius of the emperor; that the secret is known only to himself and another person; & that of all the possible modes, it is that which is least thought of both by French and English."

We know not what truth may be in all this; but the assertions here made are given in a letter written by General Lauriston, aide-camp to the Emperor.

Vincennes, (I. T.) August 28.

A few days since a treaty was signed at this place, by William Henry Harrison, on the part of the U. States, and several Indian nations and tribes, by which the U. States have acquired a right to all the country south of a line to be drawn from the north-east corner of Vincennes tract, so as to strike the Indian boundary, running from a point opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, fifty miles from the Ohio river; this tract contains about 30,000 acres.

This is an interesting occurrence to our western settlements. The purchase connects the counties of Dearborne, Clarke, and Knox. The Indian title except a small tract of the Piankashaw claims is now extinguished from the Miami river to the Mississippi. The Indians are cut off from the Ohio, excepting a point of 12 or 15 miles, immediately below the Wabash. The settlement of Dearborne and Clarke, is rapidly increasing; emigrants are crowding in along the Ohio from the Falls to the Wabash and from thence to the Mississippi; Knox, and the counties on the Mississippi, have recently received a considerable increase of population. We now have the fairest prospects of soon possessing numbers sufficient to authorise the formation of a state government, if Congress will consent to a small alteration in our ordinance. It is believed that Congress will not dissent from a scheme that will be so advantageous to the inhabitants of the territory; and it is to be hoped that our fellow-citizens will not be so far influenced by local or party prejudices, as to decline the acceptance of an arrangement that will place them on the footing of a free and independent state.

NATCHES, Sept. 6. DARING OUTRAGE.

We are informed by a gentleman from the neighbourhood of Pinckneyville, that a party of armed Spaniards (number not known) entered that place, late on Monday evening last, and forcibly carried off Messrs. Reuben and Samuel Kemper. When our informant left home, he understood that col. Baker was employed in taking depositions respecting

this event, for the information of the Executive.

An agent of Mr. Edw. Randolph, who kept a store at the mouth of Bayou Sarah, has been also driven from thence at an hour's notice.

More British, French and Spanish depredations.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in New-York, dated August 7th.

"The French and Spanish cruizers have lately captured all American vessels going from and coming to the British dominions, and our cruizers have begun to take all vessels of that flag going to the enemy's ports. These unfortunate measures for the American navigation, have enhanced the premiums of insurance, and 10 guineas are now given from your port to Amsterdam, and to other quarters in proportion.

A letter from Mr. Barnard supercargo of the Indus, of this port, from Batavia and the Isle of France, dated at Halifax 10th Sept. informs of his being captured by the frigate Cambrian, within 25 leagues of Bermuda, on the 10th August, and the mate with all the people taken from the ship. Our ship is libelled, says he, but I have not yet put in my claim, as a trial cannot take place for some time. I do not know but they will condemn my property, if they do, they will rob me of my all. There has been condemned here the ship Amsterdam Packet, Capt. Smith, of Philadelphia. She went from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, and there discharged her cargo, purchased another, of Dutch goods, and sailed for Batavia, where she sold that and purchased a return cargo.

[Boston Inde. Chro.]

Amsterdam, August 6.

Three American ships from Baltimore and Charleston, bound to Amsterdam, have been taken off the Texel by the English, and sent for England. The English admiral who cruizes before the Texel, has declared that he has orders to send to England all ships bound for the Texel with West-India produce.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Six Months Credit,

On the first day of November next,

THE Lease of the Store & Dwelling house, corner of Market and Front-streets; the property of J. P. Lohr.

FRANCIS FONTAIN.

Wilmington, Oct. 15, 1805.

LIST OF LETTERS

Now remaining in the Post-Office at Wilmington.

A. TIMOTHY Atwood 2; Andrew Adie, Adick Hew, Major Ashe, Robert Adam, Esq. Mrs. Elizabeth Addleton, Jesse Atkins.

B. John Blanks 8; Thomas Boyton 2; Isaac Baldwin 2; Joshua Bell, Samuel Bell, William Banton, John Brown, John Blarvy, capt. Stephen Bernard, Abel Barge, Susannah Bordeaux, Sarah Bishop, John C. Bucklin.

C. William Creighton 2; John Chambers 2; Archibald Cutlar, Anne Cutlar, Andrew Cooper, Sally Coar, widow Campbell, Elizabeth Childs, Mons. Chasle, George Clark, James Carson.

D. John Dausin 3; Bartholomew Davis, Doctor P. Devane, Ann Dollison, Dean and Spawlden, Monsieur Delijlle, Lemuel Doty, Robert Duncan, Alexander Dunlap.

E. Martin Erttinger 2; Josiah Eldridge. F. Henry Fosdick, Joseph B. Franklin, James Flowers, Robert G. Finney.

G. Doctor John L. Griffin 2; Mr. Greville.

H. Captain John T. Hilton 3; Andrew Hinnault 2; John Hynes, Hooks & Slocum, Benjamin Hall, John Hendry, Calvin Hilton, Mrs. Hennauf.

J. Amariah Jocelyn 2; Mrs. Jane James, Margaret Inniss, Amus Johnston, Louis Jacquin.

L. B. Laspeyre, Andrew Lus, William Lee, Jane Lallerstedt, Smith Langford, Mrs. Lambert, Buckner Linear.

M. Archibald McKellip 3; Martin and Bloodworth 2; captain William McKee 2; John Marston 2; James M'Alister, William M'Master, Samuel Morgan, Peter Mangan, Hillory Moore, Aaron Mervin, Daniel G. Marsh, Nathan Murray, Daniel M'Clammy, William M'Clure, Geo. M'Kenzie.

N. William Nutt.

P. Joseph Prince, Walter Pratt 2; Joseph H. Pope, William Punchard, Richard Parrish, Elizabeth Parrish.

R. John Robeson 2; Samuel Russel, Fort-Johnston, Margaret Richards, Joshua Rhymes.

S. Arthur Stroud 6; Antne Sablich 2; Mrs. Strudwick, John Swett, James Smith, Peter Smith, Stockley Sadbury, Lewis Sellers, Mrs. Ann Smith.

T. Nancy Thompson, Adam Tebo.

U. Philip Unger.

W. William Wright, Col. William Wingate, Mr. Walker, Rev. Mr. L. Weems, Daniel Williams, Sarah Watters, James Walker.

JOHN LORD, P. M.

Wilmington, October 15, 1805.

TO RENT,

THAT commodious Brick Store House, few doors east of the Court-house in Market-street, Possession will be given immediately. Apply to A. HALL. Wilmington, Oct. 15, 1805.